

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

STEVEN CHRISTOPHER BRYAN,

Petitioner,

v.

MIRANDA M. DU, et al.,

Respondents.

Case No. 3:24-cv-00495-ART-CLB

DISMISSAL ORDER

Pro se Petitioner Steven Christopher Bryan, who is currently subject to supervised release following his federal criminal conviction, has filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, paid his filing fee, and filed a motion to file an oversized brief. (ECF Nos. 1 (“Petition”), 1-1, 4.) This matter comes before this Court for initial review of the Petition under the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.¹ For the reasons discussed below, this Court finds that the Petition is a disguised motion attacking a federal sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. As such, this Court dismisses this action based on a lack of jurisdiction and denies the motion to file an oversized brief as moot.

I. BACKGROUND

On December 13, 2021, following a jury trial, Bryan was convicted of voluntary manslaughter under 18 U.S.C. § 1112(a) in *United States of America v. Steven Bryan*, 3:19-cr-00060-MMD-WGC.² Bryan was sentenced to 70 months in the Federal Bureau of Prisons and 3 years of supervised release thereafter. Bryan appealed, and the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed on August 31,

¹ This Court exercises its discretion to apply the rules governing § 2254 petitions to this § 2241 action. (Rule 1(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2254.)

² This Court takes judicial notice of the docket records in case number 3:19-cr-00060-MMD-WGC-1.

2023, in *United States of America v. Steven Bryan*, No. 21-10372. According to his Petition, Bryan has been released from prison, is residing in Reno, Nevada, and is under the supervision of the United States Probation Office of the District of Nevada.

In his Petition, Bryan requests that this Court reverse his conviction and/or grant him a new trial. (ECF No. 1 at 7.) Bryan presents the following grounds for relief: (1) “[n]o valid criminal statute forb[ade his] conduct” because he killed in self-defense, (2) his trial and direct appeal counsel “refused to acknowledge [that] 18 U.S.C. 1153(b) mandates the use of state law for actions not covered by federal law,” (3) “[t]he prosecution sought the lesser included offenses at 6 p.m. the night before the case went to the jury,” which “curtail[ed his] constitutional rights to present a complete defense,” and (4) the court improperly instructed the jury “and lessened the burden on the government.” (*Id.* at 6–7.)

II. DISCUSSION

A 28 U.S.C. § 2241 petition is the appropriate vehicle for a petitioner who wishes to challenge the execution of his sentence. *See United States v. Giddings*, 740 F.2d 770, 772 (9th Cir. 1984) (“Review of the execution of a sentence may be had through petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241.”). Comparatively, a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion to the sentencing court is generally the appropriate vehicle for a defendant challenging the validity of a federal sentence or conviction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a) (stating that “[a] prisoner in custody under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States . . . may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence”).

Bryan’s Petition raises grounds for relief concerning the validity of his conviction, not the execution of his sentence. As such, the proper vehicle for

1 Bryan's claims is through § 2255, which must be brought before his sentencing
2 court. Bryan does not appear to dispute this conclusion; rather, Bryan argues
3 that his remedy under § 2255 is inadequate to challenge his conviction because
4 he is actually innocent. (ECF No. 1 at 4.)

5 Although federal petitioners are limited from seeking relief under § 2241 if
6 adequate review under § 2255 is available, *see Moore v. Reno*, 185 F.3d 1054,
7 1055 (9th Cir. 1999), there is an exception to this limitation: the "escape hatch."
8 This exception "permits a federal prisoner to file a habeas corpus petition
9 pursuant to § 2241 to contest the legality of a sentence where his remedy under
10 § 2255 is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention." *Stephens*
11 *v. Herrera*, 464 F.3d 895, 897 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks omitted).
12 The remedy under § 2255 will not be deemed inadequate or ineffective merely
13 because a prior § 2255 motion was denied or because a remedy under § 2255 is
14 procedurally barred. *See Ivy v. Pontesso*, 328 F.3d 1057, 1059 (9th Cir. 2003).
15 "[A] § 2241 petition is available under the 'escape hatch' of § 2255 when a
16 petitioner (1) makes a claim of actual innocence, and (2) has not had an
17 'unobstructed procedural shot' at presenting that claim." *Stephens*, 464 F.3d at
18 898. Regarding the former prong, in the Ninth Circuit, "a claim of actual
19 innocence for purposes of the escape hatch of § 2255 is tested by the standard
20 articulated" in *Bousley*, which states that "[t]o establish actual innocence,
21 petitioner must demonstrate that, in light of all the evidence, it is more likely than
22 not that no reasonable juror would have convicted him." *Id.*

23 This Court finds that Bryan cannot satisfy the requirements of the escape
24 hatch. Even if Bryan could establish the actual innocence requirement,³ which

25
26 ³ Bryan contends that he killed the victim in self-defense and that "legal homicide
27 is not illegal." (ECF No. 1 at 6.) Although "[a]ctual innocence' means factual
28 innocence, not mere legal insufficiency," *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614,
623 (1998), the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has concluded that a

1 this Court is unable to assess based on the limited record before it, Bryan fails
2 to demonstrate that he has been obstructed from presenting his grounds for relief
3 through a § 2255 motion. Indeed, it does not appear (1) that Bryan has ever filed
4 a § 2255 motion before the sentencing court or (2) that Bryan's grounds for relief
5 are based on newly developed evidence, making them previously unavailable
6 during his time for seeking relief through a § 2255 motion. Consequently, this
7 Court cannot consider the Petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 because it lacks
8 jurisdiction. Bryan will need to seek relief for his claims, if at all, through a § 2255
9 motion before his sentencing court.

10 Because reasonable jurists would not find this Court's conclusions to be
11 debatable or wrong, this Court denies a certificate of appealability. *See* 28 U.S.C.
12 § 2253(c).

13 **III. CONCLUSION**

14 It is therefore ordered that the Petition [ECF No. 1] is dismissed based on
15 a lack of jurisdiction.

16 It is further ordered that the motion to file an oversized brief [ECF No. 4] is
17 denied as moot.

18 It is further ordered that a certificate of appealability is denied.

19 It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court enter judgment accordingly
20 and close this action.

21 DATED THIS 20th day of November 2024.

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23 

24 ANNE R. TRAUM
25 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
26

27 petitioner's claim of justification pursuant to self-defense "corresponds with
28 *Schlup's* actual innocence requirement." *Jaramillo v. Stewart*, 340 F.3d 877, 883
(9th Cir. 2003).